

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 10th day of October next*, on the premises, a certain

PLANTATION, or TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Huntington township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Petersburg (York Springs), and convenient to the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of Jacob Funk, Moses Funk, Peter Snyder and others, containing

145 Acres and 152 Perches.

The improvements are a convenient

TWO-STORY Brick House,

well finished, with Back Buildings, Brick Smoke-house, a large Stone Barn, with Sheds, Wagon-shed, and Corn-cribs, with other Out-buildings, a SAW-MILL, with a constant stream of water, a young thriving Orchard, of choice grafted fruit, and a well of never failing water, with a pump near the house. About 60 acres of the land are cleared, of first-rate quality, and in a good state of cultivation, and under good fence—part of which is excellent Meadow; the residue is excellent Timber. To be sold as the estate of DANIEL FUNK, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by **MOSES FUNK, Adm's de DANIEL FUNK, bonis non.**

By the Court, **JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 28. 15
N. B. Those persons who may wish to view the property before the day of sale, will find an opportunity by applying to *Anthony Deardorff*, living on the premises, or to either of the Administrators near it.

VALUABLE LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, dec'd, offer for Sale, the

Valuable Plantation

of said deceased, situate in Conowago township, Adams county, Pa. one mile from the Catholic Church. The whole Tract contains about

130 ACRES

Of first-rate **PATENTED LAND**, of which **165 Acres** will be sold, or the whole, to suit purchasers. The

improvements are a two-story **Log House, a 1 story do.**

A Still-house, double Log Barn, and an Orchard; a well and a spring of water. Conowago creek also runs through the farm.

The Property will be shewn, and the terms made known by

THOMAS M'CREARY, JOSEPH M'CREARY, Adm's.

Sept. 4. 7t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 16th day of October next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

137 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c;

never failing springs—one at the corner; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of **JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.**

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOSEPH DIETRICK, JOHN DIETRICK, Adm's.

By the Court, **JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.**

Aug. 28. 15
If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th of November*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg.

JONATHAN HARBAUGH

Sept. 18. 2t

Mountpleasant Rifleman!

YOU will parade at Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 6th of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order, **GEO. EPLEX, O. S.**

Sept. 18. tp

TAN YARD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a valuable LOT, situate in Quincy, Washington township, Franklin county, on which are erected a

two story Brick House, with a back building—there is a well of water at the door. The Yard consists of a two story SHOP, rough-cast, a large Frame Bark Shed and Stabling. There are 24 lay away vats, 2 latches, 2 lines, handlers and pool in the shop. There is also a stream of water passing through the yard—there are also on the premises, a variety of choice fruit trees now bearing fruit.—The situation is a good one. In a healthy and thickly settled neighborhood, having the advantage of Bark convenient, and not surpassed by any other in the township. The above property will be sold low, with or without the stock. The terms made known by

JACOB BYER, JOHN BYER.

Sept. 11.

St



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, **WILLIAM S. COBEAN**, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next, (the 9th,)**

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Courthouse in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Yetts, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bensughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, and House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the **28th day of Sept. next,**

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1805, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 12th day of October aforesaid*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting off the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Aug. 23. 1c

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade, at your usual place, on *Saturday the 6th of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform.

By order, **G. ARMOR, O. S.**

Sept. 15. 1p

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 6th of October next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt.

Sept. 18. tp

CATHARINE ROWE, (late Stallsmith,) by her next friend, John Stallsmith,

vs.

JOSEPH ROWE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA TO

JOSEPH ROWE.

YOU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that setting aside all business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of November next*, to answer the petition or libel of the said Catharine Rowe, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Rowe, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 18, 1832. } tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2d day of October next*, to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzger, surviving Executor of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyler, Executors of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustin Snyder, Administrator of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of Samuel Smith, Esq. dec'd.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of Joseph Dietrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latslaw, Administrators of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. and M. C. Clarkson, Administrators of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of John Myers, deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson and John Thomas, Executors of Naomi Morton, who was Executrix of Jesse Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

ALSO, The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, } Aug. 28, 1832. 4t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment, GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DATTEN,

FROM the encouragement received, I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following

Articles, viz.: **BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,**

Joints, Side-door, Back & Body Handles, BELL, CAR, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trane Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5. 1f

Liberty Rifleman!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 6th day of October next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.—with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, **JOHN EYLER, O. S.**

Sept. 4. tp

POETRY.

From the Village Record.

CHILDHOOD'S HOURS.

Who has not mourn'd the joyous hours,
When ne'er he knew a moment's sadness,
And every path seem'd strew'd with flowers,
And every thought was mirth and gladness—
When every scene was fraught with pleasure,
The dearest, purest, without measure!

Those were the days when life was young,
And hope stood by with gilded pinion,
In pleasure's bowers, and sweetly sung,
Till he had gained the heart's dominion,
Whilst frowning care stood scowling by,
Unheeded 'mid the revelry.

In those young days the heart was warm,
And never turn'd a thought on sorrow,
Each play, each song, possessed its charm,
And none look'd forward to the morrow,
With care worn face and sunken eye,
Anxious to know futurity.

Who can pass a mirthful group
Of playful children in their glee,
Glad with the laugh, the shout, the whoop,
And childhood's varied revelry,
Without a thought of by-gone years,
Starting a fount of long sealed tears!

Who does not weep to think they'll find
This world a scene of care and trouble,
And each fond vision of the mind
A baseless thing, an empty bubble—
And every dream their youth has nourished
In its imaginings, soon perished!

Our days of childhood quickly pass,
And soon our happiest years are run,
As the pure dew that goss the grass,
Is dried beneath the summer sun:
There's such deceit, such guile in men,
Who would not be a child again!
Sept. 6, 1832. -N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Modes of Writing.—The ancients most commonly wrote only on one side of the parchment or paper, joining the sheets together till their work was entirely written. The manuscript was then rolled on a cylinder and called *velumen*. More than one book was seldom included in a volume. Thus the fifteen books of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* were in fifteen volumes. The volume being formed, a ball of wood, bone, ivory, &c. was fastened to it on the outside, for ornament and security. This was the most ancient mode of binding books, if so it may be called; and it was followed long after the time of Augustus. The square form, it is said, was first given to books by one of the kings of Pergamus; and it is certain that Julius Cæsar introduced the custom of dividing his letters to the Senate, and folding them like our books. Previously to this time when the Consuls wrote to the Senate, their letters were rolled in a volume. When books were exposed to sale, they were covered with skins, which were rendered smooth by pumice stone. There was one particular street in Rome or rather a part of one street, in which the booksellers chiefly lived. In the middle ages books were usually bound by monks. There were also trading binders called *ligatores*, and persons whose sole business it was to sell covers. White sheepskin, pasted on a wooden board, sometimes over lapping the leaves, and fastened with a metal cross, was the most common kind of binding.

It was deemed the duty of the sacrista in particular to bind and clasp the books. There is a curious charter of Charlemagne's, in 709, to the abbots and monks of Sithin, by which he grants them an unlimited right of hunting, on condition that the skins of the deer they killed should be used in making them gloves and girdles, and covers for their books.

The hypocrite is hated above all men. He hides his faults and deeds under the fairest color, and does mischief where he dares not think of it. Dr. Clarke observed a Russian in the cathedral at Moscow while at his devotions, earnestly crossing himself with his right hand, and employed in picking the pockets of another man with his left.

Anecdote of Race Horses.—In the summer of 1831, while Capt. T. & Lieut. R. of the U. S. Army, were engaged on a survey at Canton, near Baltimore, they had frequently noticed Bachelor and Jumping Jenny at pasture in the field of old Canton course. One day after playing some time, the two horses were observed to walk up leisurely, side by side, to the judges' stand, where they stood for a moment and then started and ran two rounds out regularly. After the heat, they played together for a few moments, when they again walked up, side by side, to the judges' stand, as in the first heat, and again started, and ran another heat of two rounds.

The thread of the silk worm is so small, that many folds are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread; but that of the spider is smaller still, for two drachms of it by weight would reach from London to Edinburgh, or 100 miles.

Notice is hereby Given
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN COWNOVER,
LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Cushman, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs—Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with William Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover, a minor, whose Guardian is William Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercau, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenney, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain and Hannah Chamberlain, neither of whom have Guardians—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Tuesday the 25th day of September, inst.* on a Tract of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wolford, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Abraham Spangler, Jacob Rhinehart and others, containing 168 Acres, and 72 Perches of Patented Land—also, another Tract of Land, in said township, adjoining lands of Samuel Taggart, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Peter Ruffenberger and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less—also, a Tract of Woodland, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Cownover, Jacob Diehl and others, containing 14 Acres—also, a Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, John Shriver and others, containing 80 Acres and 51 perches—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part & divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB MILLER,
LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Jacob Miller, Michael Miller, Catharine, intermarried with David Herman, Margaret Miller, Lydia, intermarried with David Sowers, Peter Miller, and Samuel Miller—and also, the children of Geo. Miller, deceased, who was the oldest son, to wit, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, Margaret, intermarried with Moses Wallet, Susanah, Eve, Lydia, and Samuel and John Miller, some of whom, in their minority, and have Guardians—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 28th day of September, inst.* on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel West, Frederick Berlin and others, containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, situate in the same township of Hamilton, and adjoining the above Tract, and Samuel Patterson and others, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in the same township of Hamilton, adjoining lands of John Wolf, Daniel Sowers and others, containing One Hundred Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in Berwick township, Adams county, and in Paradise township, York county, (the improvements being in Adams county,) adjoining lands of Jacob Sowers, John Lilly and others, containing about One Hundred and Ten Acres, with the improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Tuesday the 2d of October next,* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL BUCKMASTER.
Aug. 28

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of Aug., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ESTHER LASHLELLS,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, Geo., Thomas and Michael, are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, since deceased, leaving lawful issue, to wit: Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C. and James Lashells, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *2d day of October next,* to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Sept. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. & his associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
PETER MORITZ,
deceased, to wit: Peter Moritz, Polly, intermarried with Jacob Brough—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *2nd day of October next,* to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Sept. 4.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of
WILLIAM BRANDON,
deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *Second day of October next,* to shew cause why JAMES BLECKLEY, one of the Administrators of the Estate of said deceased, should not be discharged.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Sept. 4.

STONE CUTTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

near to the house of Mr. John Ash, in the borough of Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Marble & Sand GRAVE-STONES,

viz. Stones suitable to be placed at the upper and lower end of the grave; and for the lowest prices.

His Manufactory at Harrisburg will enable him constantly to have on hand a sufficient number of large and small Grave-Stones; and the Letters on them will be elegantly engraved in German and English.

DAVID SIHERER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 21. If N. B. Every order left at the house of Mr. J. Ash, will be punctually attended to, even in the absence of the subscriber.

WANTED.

TWO APPRENTICES TO THE Chair-making and House-painting Business. Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.

THOMAS MEKELIP.
Gettysburg, Aug. 28. If The above Business is still carried on, in all its various branches, at the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 16th day of October next,* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situated in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Alexander Ewing, Moses Lockhart and others, containing

137 ACRES.

The Improvements are a two-story

Stone House, Two Double Log Barns, an Orchard, &c.; three never failing springs—one at the door; about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and 40 Acres of good Woodland; the balance in good cultivation—being Patented Land. To be sold as the Estate of JOSEPH DIETRICK, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by
JOSEPH DIETRICK, } Adm's.
JOHN DIETRICK, }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Aug. 28. If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year from the 1st of April next.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANTER,

FROM the encouragement received. I have been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting, Joints, Side-door, Dush & Body Handles, BELL, CAR, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & PADS, Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

Pennsylvania College.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Trustees of Pennsylvania College, recently organized and located at Gettysburg, would respectfully inform the Public, that the Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the *7th of November next.* The following gentlemen have already been elected Professors, but an additional number of Instructors will be engaged as soon as the number of Students renders it necessary:

S. S. SCHUCKER, A. M. Professor of Intellectual Philosophy & Moral Science.
E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Professor of the Latin Language & German Literature.
H. BAUGHER, A. M. Professor of the Greek Language & Belles-Lettres.
M. JACOUS, A. M. Professor of Mathematics, Chemistry, & Natural Philosophy.
J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Professor of Mineralogy & Botany.

It has been the aim of the Trustees to adapt this Institution to the wants of the German population of our country, a Professorship of that language having already been established, and other measures adopted which will render it singularly advantageous to that respectable class of the community. Provision will be made for instruction in the other modern languages by competent teachers, and no pains will be spared to render this department highly efficient. The proximity of Gettysburg to Baltimore and Philadelphia, the healthiness of the place, the morality of its inhabitants, its being the location of a flourishing theological seminary, the cheapness of living, and the high qualifications of the Professors, all recommend the institution to the patronage of parents.

Good boarding may be had in the village at \$1 50 per week—the price of tuition is \$24 per year.

There being no other collegiate institution in central Pennsylvania, this College will afford uncommon advantages to parents, who do not wish to send their sons to a great distance from home.

CALVIN BLYTHE, President of the Board.
Jno. G. Mounts, Secretary.
Editors in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, friendly to the Institution, are requested to give the above one or more insertions.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE IN LUCK?

If you want a Fortune, call in time; you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH!

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars. Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst 18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000, Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2d day of October next,* to wit:

The further account of Jacob Metzger, surviving Executor of George Stein, deceased.

The account of Henry Clutz and John Eyer, Executors of Henry Clutz, deceased.

The account of Charles Delap, Administrator of George McGrail, deceased.

The account of Valentine Flohr, Administrator of Henry Walter, deceased.

The account of Wm. F. Bonner, Administrator of T. T. Bonner, Esq. deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson, Executor of Naomi Morton, deceased.

The account of Henry Spangler, Administrator of Peter Spangler, dec'd.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of Mary Knight, deceased.

The account of Augustin Snyder, Administrator of John Yagerline, deceased.

The account of John Gregler, Executor of Frederick Smith, deceased.

The account of Alexander Caldwell, Executor of Samuel Smith, Esq. dec'd.

The account of Joseph and John Dietrick, Administrators of Joseph Dietrick, deceased.

The account of Bernard Hildebrand and Jeremiah Latshaw, Administrators of John Hildebrand, deceased.

The account of John Aulabaugh, Esq. and M. C. Clarkson, Administrator of John Shriver, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of John Myers, deceased.

The account of William B. Wilson and John Thomas, Executors of Naomi Morton, who was Executrix of Jesse Morton, deceased.

The account of Michael Dietrick, one of the Executors of Rudolph Spangler, deceased.

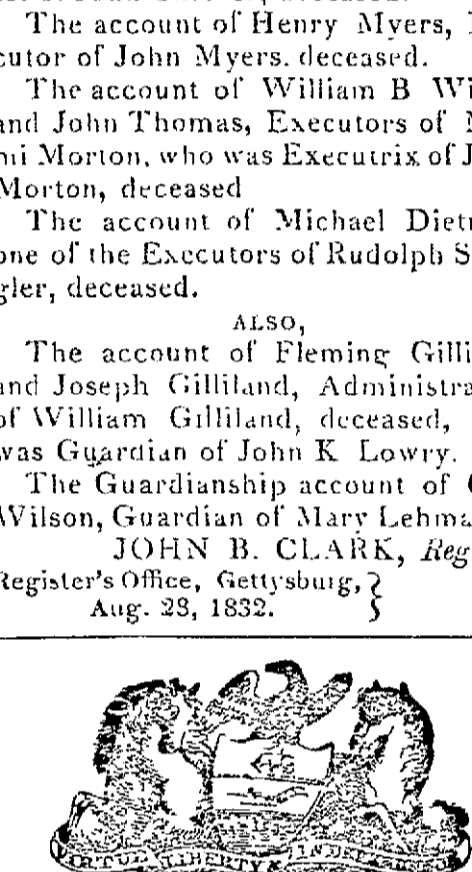
ALSO,

The account of Fleming Gilliland and Joseph Gilliland, Administrators of William Gilliland, deceased, who was Guardian of John K. Lowry.

The Guardianship account of Geo. Wilson, Guardian of Mary Lehman.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Aug. 23, 1832.

4t



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the fifteenth day of February, 1796, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known, and give this **PUBLIC NOTICE** to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a General

ELECTION will be held in the said County, on the **Second Tuesday in October next, (the 9th,)**

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz.:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Deltone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Newallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gaurley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Yetts, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Deltone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school house in the town of Hampton.

AT WHICH TIME & PLACES WILL BE ELECTED:

One Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

One Member of Congress, to represent the District composed of the counties of Adams and Franklin;

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;

One County Commissioner;

One Auditor of Public Accounts; and

One Director of the Poor, and House of Employment of the County of Adams.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed, that the INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, being the **28th day of Sept. next,**

and the Election for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as is appointed by law for that purpose, by the respective Constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such Election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens, qualified to vote, as shall then be present. And it is also in and by the said Act required, that the Agent and Inspectors be at the places of their Districts, on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by the same Act.

And it is further directed in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State aforesaid, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, aforesaid, that one of the JUDGES of each of the different Districts as aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given for each Candidate for the different Offices then and there voted for at their respective Districts, shall meet on the third day after the Election, which will be on *Friday the 12th day of October aforesaid,* at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes which shall have been given at the different Districts in the County of Adams, for any person or persons for the different Offices aforesaid, &c.

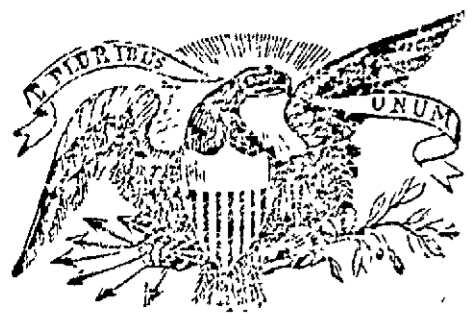
And, by a law passed 2d April, 1821, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to give Public Notice of the provisions of said law.

The following are extracts:—

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several qualified Electors who shall vote at any General or Special Election within this Commonwealth, shall give to the Inspectors of such Election, separate Tickets for each office or station voted for, which Tickets shall contain no more than the proper number of names; but no Ticket shall be rejected by the Judges of the Election, in counting, if the votes, should the same contain fewer names than the proper number, those for Sheriffs and Coroners excepted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner, as the case may be, of each and every County within this Commonwealth, to give Public Notice, at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any General or Special Election—that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every Member of Congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election within the State.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Aug. 23.



The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 25, 1852.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN S. CALHOUN, of Pa.

We have always published, when requested so to do, the proceedings of any political meeting in this county: but no person could be found so ignorant as to suppose the sentiments of every such meeting, of every political party, would be in unison with our own—and no person, who has the least vestige of moral honesty in his composition, could select a paragraph from a public address, and endeavor to impose it upon the community as the declarations of the Editor who may publish it—whether those sentiments coincided with his own or not.

Such an attempt, however, has been made. An extract from a late address of the Republican has been culled; and given to the world as the declarations of the Editor of the "Sentinel." We pity and despise such base imposition. But it is said my "very existence depends upon the generosity of those denounced as Persecutors and Proscribers;" and I am threatened by a cessation of forbearance! One remark upon this will suffice for a hundred past insinuations of the same kind.

I have taken very little, if any, Editorial part, in the dispute between anti-masonry and its opposite—I have endeavored to keep my paper aloof from the controversy as much as possible—I have strived to render it as interesting and instructive as possible—I am grateful for the past favors I have received from my fellow-citizens, and they have not been few—I feel thankful for the continually increasing patronage I am receiving, and which I trust will not cease; but there are duties I owe myself—and one of these is, a determination not to be trampled upon, nor to take from the hand of "proud-proud charity" its ostentatious boon. I conceive my newspaper is worth the money I ask for it yearly: and if any subscriber thinks it is not, I cannot blame him for withdrawing. To the man who, through friendship for me, assists me in earning a livelihood; to the father of a family, who finds the Sentinel a valuable auxiliary in the instruction of his children in affairs of the world—and feels, himself, an interest in a well-regulated and prudently conducted paper in the community—and looks to it for correct intelligence—and therefore patronizes me—I return my sincere thanks—and of such a class is my subscription list now almost entirely composed. If there are any others, who think me unworthy of support—and hold out to me a cold and heartless boon—in such a spirit I covet it not, and I would fain hope there could be found but few who support me upon such principles.

There have been several deaths from Cholera in Hagerstown, Boonsborough & Sharpsburg, and we learn from Frederick, that the disease is unusually malignant there. On Friday last, it is reported, there were 14 deaths.

The disease is decreasing in Washington City and Baltimore. Only two deaths were reported in the latter city on Saturday.

Thursday last was the anniversary of the birth of the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton. He, on that day, entered his ninety-sixth year.

When we mentioned that Mr. Ritner was particularly engaged in forwarding the Canalling system, we did not do it without facts to substantiate it. They can be found upon the Journals of the Legislature.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference appointed by the National Republicans of Adams and Franklin counties, met on Tuesday the 1st inst. at the house of Mr. D. Newman (South Mountain), CONRAD PREST.

John F. MacFarlane, } From Adams.
Wm. McGellan, }
Wm. Johnston, }
Andrew Sively, } From Franklin.
Benedict Washington, }
Geo. A. Smyock, }

The meeting was organized by appointing J. F. MACFARLANE, Chairman, and Andrew Sively, Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we repose entire confidence in the integrity and talents of GEO. CHAMBERS, Esq., of Chambersburg, as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress; and we recommend him to the undivided support of all those opposed to the present Administration of the General Government.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of the district.

J. F. MACFARLANE, Chm.
ANDREW SIVELY, Secy.

The Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Way single track—is finished, from the corner of "Hawhill and Broad streets to the point of Junction with the West Chester Rail Way; the distance being twenty-two miles.

THE INDIAN WAR ENDED.

St. Louis, Sept. 8, 1852.

The Steamboat Winnebago, Captain Hunt, from Galena, stopped for a few minutes yesterday at the wharf, on her way to Jefferson Barracks, (ten miles below the city.)

The boat left Galena having on board BLACK HAWK, the Prophet, and eleven other head men of the Sac and Foxes, together with about fifty warriors of less distinguished fame. The latter were landed on this side of the lower rapids, on their pledge of remaining quiet and inoffensive. Black Hawk, the Prophet, and the other eleven, have been taken to Jefferson Barracks, there to remain as hostages for the peaceable conduct of their tribes, until a final settlement of all difficulties shall be made. A Mackinaw boat passed the city on Thursday on her way to the Barracks, with five men under the command of Lieut. Cross, of the army, having with them in custody, Neopope and some six or seven other warriors.

We understand that Black Hawk and the Prophet were captured by a party of the Winnebagoes, and by them delivered to their Agent at the Prairie. These two Chiefs were not taken to gether, although they were delivered up to the whites at the same time.

The capture of the chiefs of the hostile Indians insures the permanent tranquility of the frontier, and we confidently trust that the pioneers of civilization on the northern borders of our own State, and of Illinois, will never again be disturbed by the inroads of the red men.

The Winnebago did not land at Rock Island, the Captain having pledged himself to that effect to his passengers; but we deeply regret to be obliged to say that the boat brings very distressing intelligence of sickness on the Island amongst the U. States' Troops. Doctor COLEMAN, and Lieutenant GALE, and TORRANCE, of the army, had fallen victims to the prevailing epidemic, together with a number of private soldiers. One other officer was dangerously ill. The disease, it is said by passengers on the boat, was subsiding, and hopes were entertained of its speedy disappearance. Four men, (soldiers) and a servant boy died on the passage in the boat under the command of Lieut. Cross.

We learn from the Columbus Ohio State Journal, that Gov. M'ARTHUR has declined being a candidate for re-election. The Journal says—"The name of some other suitable person to be supported by the National Republicans of Ohio at the ensuing election, in the place of Governor M'Arthur, will be announced as soon as practicable."

The export of young male children from Poland to Russia, proper, is among the most affecting and basely doings of modern times. In some parts, the infernal business extends to carrying away 19-20ths of the boys, and thousands of them perish through grief and hardships. One half die on their journey from their mothers and home. Is there not "some chosen curse to blast" such doings?

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

A coroner's inquest was held on the 17th, and 18th inst., at the house of Wm. Bell, in South street, by Lambert Thomas, Esq., over the body of Benjamin M. Hazlip. The verdict of the jury was "that the said Benjamin M. Hazlip came to his death by the unintentional, though improper treatment of the Thomsonian system or treatment, administered by FRANCIS BUCK, assisted by WILLIAM BELL."

We learn that a post mortem examination was had by Professor Geddings and five other Medical gentlemen, whose opinion coincided with the above verdict. The matter, we understand, will undergo a legal investigation, the parties having been held to bail for their appearance at the ensuing term of the Baltimore City Court.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Mexican States to invite General PARRAZA to return to his country and resume his duties as President of the Republic, Don A. ZERECERO and Col. SOTO, who are the bearers of despatches from the several Legislatures, Governors, and other authorities of the respective States of Mexico, intended to enforce this request, arrived in this city on Sunday, and on Monday they took their departure for Bedford Springs, to which place the General is now on a visit. Both Col. Soto and Senor Don ZERECERO are advantageously known to the citizens of the United States. The former gentleman has been distinguished for his military services, and his devotion to the cause of his country. The latter, who was a member of Congress from the city of Mexico, was compelled to become an exile when the party favorable to ecclesiastical domination obtained the ascendancy; he sought an asylum in the United States, and resided with his family for some time at Cincinnati, endeavoring to support them by adding to the work of his fortune the proceeds of his various exertions as a teacher of the Spanish language. The recent revolution has enabled him to return to Mexico, where he has been received with that distinguished kindness which, to the patriot, is one of the best rewards for the sacrifices which he may have been compelled to make.

It is believed by the friends of the Federal Republican Government in Mexico, that the return of General PARRAZA will restore tranquility, and cement that union for the establishment of which so much treasure has been expended, and so much patriot blood has been shed.

Nat. Int.

Cholera epidemic in Montreal.—A postscript to a letter from Messrs. Gates & Co. dated at Montreal, September 11th, says: "The Cholera is apparently extinct here, and the place as healthy as usual at this season of the year; and we consider it quite safe for strangers to visit us."

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. D. Bossler, Mr. John Rinehart, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Margaret Weaver, daughter of Mr. Jacob Weaver, of Straban township.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. Ludwig Overdier, of Heidelberg township, York county, to Miss Anna Moore, of Reading township, Adams county.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, Mr. Jacob Sterner, to Miss Elizabeth Sherman, both of Straban township.

DEATH.

On Friday last, after a short but violent illness, Miss Jane Ewing, daughter of Mrs. Jane Ewing (widow) of this borough, aged 31 years. Although the "King of Terrors" came suddenly and unexpectedly, in the vigor of her life, he did not find the deceased unprepared. She had her lamp trimmed and burning; and the zeal and assiduity displayed by her, as a Sabbath school teacher, Tract distributor, and frequenter of the Sanctuary, shewed that her interest in eternal things was great.

On Thursday last, Mr. John Mark, of Franklin township.

On Tuesday last, at Frederick, Mr. Joseph Worley, innkeeper, formerly of this town.

On the 9th inst. at the house of Mr. Charles Donaldson, in Liberty township, Miss Eliza Linn, daughter of Mr. William Linn, of Mountjoy township, in the 17th year of her age.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of another of those admirable ladies, who are truly denominated SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Yesterday morning, 19th inst. about 8 o'clock, SISTER MARY GEORGE breathed her last, in Hospital No. 2, the field of her pious and charitable labors in the service of suffering humanity. In the full bloom of youth, the 21st year of her age, she fearlessly encountered the "King of Terrors," and holding her life entirely at the disposal of Him who gave it, she surrendered it with perfect resignation.

MEETING.

THE friends of WOLF, Republican Principles and Equal Rights, are requested to meet at the house of John B. Marsh, in Gettysburg, on Thursday Evening next.

MANY.

Sept. 25.

COMMUNICATED.

The following Ticket will be supported, on Friday next, by the Anti Wolf and Anti-Jackson men. Let every man be at the Polls. Remember, that the same Officers will act at the Presidential Election.

Inspector—Robert Smith.

Assessor—David McCreary.

National Republican Ticket.

CONGRESS.

GEORGE CHAMBERS.

Republican Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

GEORGE WOLF.

CONGRESS.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

ASSEMBLY.

JOHN MARSHALL.

CHRISTIAN PICKING.

COMMISSIONER.

DAVID WHITE.

AUDITOR.

JOHN DICKSON, JR.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

JACOB DIEHL, Sen.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

JOSEPH RITNER.

CONGRESS.

GEORGE CHAMBERS.

ASSEMBLY.

JAMES PATTERSON, (of Berlin.)

JAMES RENSHAW.

COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT McILHENNY, (of Straban.)

AUDITOR.

JOSEPH BAUGHER.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

WILLIAM REX.

Gettysburg Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour, 5 75 Oats, 38

Wheat (red) 1 05 Cloverseed, 5 75

" (white) 1 15 Flaxseed, 1 30

Corn, 70 Whiskey, 2-

Rye, 70 Plaster, 4 25

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Gettysburg, that he intends giving lessons in the French language to Young Ladies, during the winter session, from the 1st of November till the 1st of April, in the school-room of the Rev. Mr. Marsden, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening. He also proposes to instruct Young Gentlemen in the French and German languages, during the same period, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, from 5 to 7, at his own school-room in the College building. Early application is desirable—that Books may be provided. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

E. FRIEDERICK.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

HAVING made a special assignment of my Books, they are left in the hands of J. L. FULLER, Esq., Attorney for the Creditors, to whom payment must be made before the 15th of October next—or suits will be brought without respect to persons.

JOHN ASHL.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Huntington, and the neighboring Townships, in Adams county, friendly to the cause of morality and social order, are respectfully requested to meet at the Academy in Petersburg (York Springs) on Friday the 12th of October next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. in order to adopt measures for the suppression of certain practices existing in the community, which are not only forbidden by the laws of this Commonwealth, but tend greatly to corrupt the morals of the people, and to subvert good order in society.

MANY.

Sept. 25.

Notice to Blacksmiths, &c.

REDUCTION Of the Price of IRON.

HAVING come to the determination of reducing the price of IRON, I will now sell it for

\$5 25 per cwt. gross, for the CASH; and any person purchasing Half a Ton of Hammered Iron at one time, shall have the same at

\$5 per cwt. gross.

My object in giving this notice is, that all may know that I am determined to sell none to any person unless for the Cash. It is impossible for me to keep up a Stock and trust the same out—therefore I hope every body will come prepared. I am very thankful for past favors, and wish to offend none—but this is my determination.

My present stock, and the present prices, I think, are a sufficient inducement for further patronage, and of bringing people prepared to buy.

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz:

A brick House & ½ Lot,

in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Sherhigh, containing about

Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—Inquire of

DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th day of October next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz and others, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, a. when attendance will be given by

ISAAC MONFORT,

Adm'r, with the will annexed, of George Bercau, dec'd.

Sept. 25.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

FARM FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on Friday the 26th day of October next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, adjoining lands of Roger Claxton, Christian Cashman and others, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a two story

Log House, good Barn,

well of water near the door, &c.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, a. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

ISAAC MONFORT,

Adm'r, with the will annexed, of George Bercau, dec'd.

Sept. 25.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,
ONE of 25,000,
1 of 10,000. 2 of 5,000,
AND NO LESS THAN
TWENTY of \$1,000!

THE TWENTIETH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, will be drawn on

Saturday the 6th Oct.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 51 100
1 25,000 51 70
1 10,000 51 50
2 5,000 102 40
1 3,479 102 30
20 1,000 1479 20
20 500 11475 10
38 200

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 19,

Not yet received.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An Act to direct the manner, time and place of holding Elections for the Electors of President & Vice President of the United States," enacted the 2d of February, 1852, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held; I, WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Sheriff of the county of Adams, do therefore hereby make known and give this Public Notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that an

ELECTION

will be held in the said County, on the Fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December next, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

(being the 2nd day of November next.)

at the several Districts, composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick; and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill; and that part of the township of Hamilton, lying west of the Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road, between Blake's bridge, and the intersection of said road with the Gettysburg and York turnpike road; at the house of Philip Heagy, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Lattimore, at the house of Thomas Beard, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-town.

In the Sixth District, composed of that part of the township of Hamilton east of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W. and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters-Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township.

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherry's-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house now occupied by John Yetts, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school house in the town of Hampton.

At which time and places will be chosen, a number of persons, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which this state is entitled in the Congress of the United States, (being THIRTY in number) to be

Electors of President & Vice President of the U. States.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who attend on the 9th day of October next, at the election for Members of the General Assembly, &c. are hereby enjoined to attend and perform the like duties at the said Election of Electors, subject to like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they were liable to at the Election of Members of the General Assembly, &c.—and one Judge from each District is enjoined to attend at the Court house in Gettysburg, on Monday next after said Election, for the purpose of making out the returns of the Election.

Given under my hand at Gettysburg, the twenty fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sept 25.

The Erie Observer of the 15th inst. brings intelligence of three cases of cholera in that place—all of whom died almost instantaneously.

The following circular is published at the request of our subscribers. It turns out to be the only one that can be added, why National Republicans should support Mr. Ritner, but we think that the object aimed at by them, namely the defeat of Gen. Jackson, must be accomplished in some other way—the election of Ritner will not do it.

We have been inquired at by a correspondent, how many of the gentlemen signing the circular are Masons. They are not all known to us; Mr. Randall is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Mr. Harper is the present Grand Master, we believe; how many of the others are Masons, we know not—but think Messrs. Keating and Cox are.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Committee of Correspondence of the city of Philadelphia, appointed by the National Republican Convention held at Harrisburg in May last, beg leave to address you on the subject of the approaching State and Presidential Elections.

At the period when Governor WOLF and Mr. RITNER were nominated by the respective Conventions, neither candidate was directly connected with the administration of General JACKSON—both were advocates of the PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM. Gov. WOLF was considered the friend of the Bank of the United States, of the independence of the Federal Judiciary, and the unbending opponent of that system of measures which has been developed by the present administration of the general government; and it was believed that he was ready to confirm his profession of these principles by practical proofs. When the opportunity of so doing should present itself. On the other hand, Mr. RITNER was regarded as the candidate of the anti-masonic party, resting his pretensions exclusively upon the ground of political anti-masonry. Waving all personal predilections, in common with the mass of our political friends, on these principles, we preferred Governor WOLF to his opponent.

When Gen. Jackson placed his veto upon the Bank of the United States, we had anticipated that Gov. Wolf would openly and promptly withdraw from him all support. It was known that his principles and feelings, and those of his friends, were in direct hostility to the principles and feelings of Gen. Jackson—that both parties understood and mutually appreciated the respective opinions they entertained of each other, and if some supposed they were obnoxious to the charge of dissimulation in their relative attitude, all agreed that, at least, there was no deception.

These well grounded expectations were disappointed; neither the Veto itself, nor the pernicious principles enforced by it, made the slightest change in Gov. Wolf's position. His name continued to be identified with Gen. Jackson; not only in remote parts of the State, but under his own eye, at the seat of government, and by his special friends, who possess his unlimited confidence. The state officers throughout the commonwealth, were the foremost in declaring their adherence to Gen. Jackson; and we are not aware of a single instance of a gentleman, holding an appointment under Gov. Wolf, who has, by a public declaration, announced the withdrawal of his support from the administration of Gen. Jackson. Gov. Wolf has thus been, by his own friends, united with Gen. Jackson; the success of one is the triumph of the other; and the election of Mr. Ritner will be the defeat of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania. In our state, experience has taught us to appreciate the effect which the state elections produce upon the electoral election; heretofore in all the contested elections in Pennsylvania, the struggle has been decided by the state election in October; and by its result, the fate of the electoral election in November has been ascertained.

It is said, however, that Governor Wolf has not changed his principles, and that he is still a friend to the Pennsylvania system. If the fact be so, it only aggravates the evil; it places him in the position of supporting Gen. Jackson against his private convictions, and concedes, that, either for want of moral courage, or by reason of some calculation of chances or majorities, or from some other extrinsic consideration, he is now, by his own consent, united with a candidate to whom and to whose principles and official conduct he is at heart utterly opposed. His private opinions are of but little value, while his official position and patronage are, with his own free will, arrayed against these opinions. It was the duty of a frank and candid mind, as it was the obligation of a public servant in whom the people of Pennsylvania had confided the charge of watching over their interests, on the reception of the veto, openly to have avowed his disapprobation of it, and to have followed up that avowal, as others have done, by a secession from the ranks of Gen. Jackson. He would then have exhibited to the world a consistency of principle in the highest degree honorable; he would have sustained the interests of the people by defeating the combination against their welfare; he would have sustained the interests of the people by defeating the combination against their welfare; he would have secured his own interest by his re-election; and Mr. Clay, the representative of the principles of Pennsylvania, might have received the absolute vote of the State. Such golden opportunities of doing so much good with so little risk, are but seldom presented, and, unhappily, are still more seldom improved. A formal protestation of disapprobation, without the change of measures, may be satisfactory to others, but it is not sufficient for us. We look to his acts and doings, and not to his professions, and we endeavour to judge of the tree by its fruits.

While Gov. Wolf was, in this manner, by his official organs, more closely united with Gen. Jackson, Mr. Ritner assumed a ground equally distinct in separating himself from him; his friends were in every part of the state, fearlessly marching up to the line, and laying aside that system of timidity which has compromised the dignity and independence of others, proclaiming their opposition to his re-election. The effect was inevitable.—The National Republicans of this district and the adjoining counties, without concert, simultaneously withdrew from the support of Gov. Wolf.

This is a state of things we had used our endeavors to prevent, but it has been brought on us against our wishes, and Gov. Wolf has no one to blame but himself and his friends. There has been no period of the contest when

many of us would not have preferred him to Mr. Ritner, had he separated himself from Gen. Jackson; but he has made his choice, and he must abide by the result, which his conduct will produce upon the public mind.

Among those National Republicans who have abandoned Gov. Wolf, there are many who are adhering Masons; and in this abandonment, it is supposed there is a dereliction of moral principle. No measure can be more unauthorized. If the only question that presented itself was the justice of political anti-masonry, there might be ground for supposition; but other, paramount and vital interests are at stake, and in jeopardy; these are no less than the existence of the institutions of the country. Twenty-nine out of thirty of those who, in this district, will vote for Mr. Ritner, honestly and consistently discard anti-masonry, and will not consent to have their names enrolled among its votaries; but they will not stand by and see Gen. Jackson re-elected to office, and the constitution prostrated, without exerting every nerve in their power to prevent so great an evil. Masonry has become not the principal but a collateral and subordinate consideration; and, if the National Republicans of Pennsylvania, who are adhering Masons, were to make their masonic attachment the only guide of their political conduct on this occasion, they would afford to their opponents a more just ground of censure than has ever yet been presented.

In this district no coalition has been formed between the National Republicans and anti-masons. Our primary meetings have been held, and our arrangements have progressed without their assistance. In the formation of our ticket, we shall go neither to the right nor left on their account. The National Republicans in this district have done what they believe to be right and proper, and in thus acting, they solemnly protest against any inference being drawn, that they have, in any manner, directly or indirectly, adopted either the name or the creed of anti-masons. The National Republicans and anti-masons profess one common principle, viz: opposition to Gen. Jackson! and they can pursue this common end, without either party abandoning the well known boundaries that separate them from each other.

But an appeal is made to the feelings of the friends of Mr. Clay, and it is said that those who are willing to modify or alter our electoral ticket, are abandoning his cause & striking his flag. This allegation is fictitious, and a mere afterthought. The National Republican Convention in May, unanimously authorized the State Committee to convene that body either before or after the Governor's election, to take this matter into consideration, and that Committee have unanimously directed the convention to meet on the 15th October, for this specific purpose. It shall then appear that we cannot elect our own electoral ticket, and that by supporting it, we shall even render the success of the Jackson ticket probable, we are prepared to abandon it. Any position may be enforced by smiles and sycophants. Such a course, however, so far from striking our flag, is, in truth, compelling the enemy to strike his flag. Those National Republicans who use this argument, are only followers in the footsteps of others. The Jackson party have been constantly reiterating this charge, and yet they made more coalitions than all the other parties, and are indebted to coalition for their existence at this day as a party.

In 1822—3, Gen. Jackson had less strength than any other candidate; it was then confined to Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and then constituted a combination of the materials of the old parties, therefore entirely discordant. In March, 1824, his friends in Pennsylvania formed a coalition with Mr. Calhoun's friends, by which the latter was without much regard to his feelings, withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and ran with Gen. Jackson for the office of Vice President. At the electoral election in November, 1824, Gen. Jackson obtained his votes in New Jersey and Maryland, in opposition to Mr. Adams, by the aid of Mr. Crawford's friends, and at the same moment his friends in North Carolina, made an open and public coalition with the friends of Mr. Adams, to defeat Mr. Crawford, and it succeeded, though Mr. Crawford had a large plurality over Gen. Jackson in that state. At the same election his friends made a coalition with the friends of Mr. Adams, in the Louisiana Legislature, to defeat Mr. Clay, and, by a majority of two votes, obtained his electoral votes in that State. These are some of the coalitions of Gen. Jackson's party, by which he obtained his plurality of votes in 1824, the ground on which his friends, in 1828, claimed a right his election. In 1828, Gen. Jackson was elected by the votes of the friends of Mr. Crawford; in Maine, New York, and the Southern States. There are now three distinct parties in the U. States, opposed to Gen. Jackson, and with the exception of New York, there is not a single instance of co operation between them. It is thus that while Jackson owes his former success to multiplied coalitions, and his hopes of future success are dependant on the want of proper concert amongst his opponents, that his friends are endeavoring to brand the National Republicans with the stigma of coalition.

In some parts of the State there are National Republicans who differ from us in relation to these matters, and we regret to perceive that some excitement and asperity of feelings have been exhibited towards them. From all such feeling we entirely dissent, & while we claim for ourselves sincerity of purpose, we freely concede it to our friends, who, on a question of policy, may differ from us. Their numerical force may not be great, but among them are to be found gentlemen who have been long known as the ardent and unflinching advocates of the best interests of their country, and the day is not distant when we must all exert ourselves in one great effort to rescue our country from its impending danger.

The views of the National Republicans of this district may be equally disgraced to the friends of Gen. Jackson, and the anti-Masonic party. We are an inflexible adherence to principle, and their attitude exhibits to the world a most triumphant and irrefragable refutation of the charges brought against adhering Masons, by their political opponents. They believe the election of Mr. Ritner will be the defeat of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania, and that the overthrow of the present administration, will prove the preservation of the constitution, the maintenance of the union, and the salvation of our republican institutions. It is so understood here and so felt in other states where the respective parties are looking to the issue with the most intense interest.

Our sentiments are approved of by our friends in this district, and in other States, who, like ourselves, have no personal interest in the contest. They are the result of our deliberate convictions, formed unanimously after dispassionate and impartial estimate of our duties, and a comprehensive survey of all the obligations imposed on us. Of these, none are more imperative than that, as citizens of this great republic, we are bound to judge of public men and measures, to maintain or to oppose them, in reference only to their influence on the public interest, and the bearings they exercise on the prosperity and happiness of our country.

JOSIAH RANDALL,
JAMES HARPER,
SAMUEL RICHARDS,
GEORGE W. JONES,
SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,
DANIEL W. COXE,
WM. H. KEATING,
J. A. WARRINGTON,
JOHN FRANCIS,
JOHN S. WARNER,
ANDREW M. JONES,
SAMUEL FOX,
H. C. COBBITT,
J. G. CLARKSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1832.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

The Germans in London are printing papers in their native language, and sending them through Prussia, Poland, &c. The arbitrary measures adopted against the press in Germany render the transmission of the few liberal journals which continue to be published, extremely difficult, and the others contain very partial representations of the state of popular feeling. Enough, however, transpires to shew that the excitement continues undiminished in the Rhenish provinces. The decree of the Federal Diet has been officially published by the Governments of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Saxony, Saxe, Wiedemar, and electoral Hesse. The example of promptitude in the promulgation of that despotic act, with a view to its enforcement, it will be remembered, was first set by the Government of Hanover, a step which well corresponds with the ready and cordial assent given by his Majesty, the King of that country, to the odious propositions of Austria and Prussia. The Swabian Mercury says, that the promulgation by the Government of Baden has produced a sort of stupor and consternation, as the people of that Duchy firmly expected that the Ministry would not sanction the publication. It is reported, indeed, that two of the Ministers refused to sign the ordinance of promulgation, and have resigned. Petitions and remonstrances against the late acts of the Diet, numerous signed, have been addressed to the different Governments, but apparently, as yet, without effect. What may be the consequence of this disregard of the just complaints of the people, remains to be seen. In the mean time there are indications of more serious proceedings than drawing up petitions being in contemplation by the popular party.

It is said that delegates from all the Constitutional States met about a week ago in the Baden territory, and held several secret deliberations on the means of rescuing Germany from the tyranny of Austria and Prussia. The Estates of Electoral Hesse, in which a strong spirit of independence has recently been manifested, were suddenly dissolved on the 26th, by the Prince Co-Regent. In the sitting of the day before, there was a warm discussion on the law of the press, which has long been claimed by the popular party. The sympathy felt throughout Germany for the Poles is too strong to admit of the complete suppression of every thing unfavorable to Russia, and in spite of the censorship, descriptions of the revolting cruelties inflicted on that gallant and unfortunate people occasionally appear in the German journals. Of this, the following extract, in which the barbarous practice of removing the Polish male children to Russia is described, is an instance:

Frontiers of Saxony, July 20.
“News finds its way from Poland to Germany very slowly, and in a very imperfect state; nevertheless, there is no doubt that an army of 50,000 Russians has been recently formed close to the German frontiers. Every thing clearly proves, that Russia having completely given up the idea of tranquilizing Poland by good government and improved institutions, has finally resolved to depopulate the country, with the views of colonizing it with a new race of inhabitants. A principal part of this plan is the transportation of children. This practice has hitherto been carried on in the already incorporated provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, without any particular regulation, on the ground of a general ukase, and extended to both sexes. But in Poland, it is against the male sex of the poor classes that the measure is directed, which in fact extends to about 19-20ths of the male children of the country. The ukase on the subject is dated the 29th of March, and Prince Paskewitch addressed his own instructions founded upon it, to the counsellor of state Fuhrman. The boys are sent off in divisions of 100 each to the Government of Minsk. A peculiar dress is given them before they set out, but one half die on the route. Most of the villages are stripped of their youth and thereby of all prospect of aid for future labor.—The descriptions of the miseries of these poor, dying children are heart-rending. In the *Veitlandsche Blatt*, a very interesting weekly journal, of July 18, there are ve-

ry full details respecting this forcible removal of children, which seem to deserve further proof, and indeed, as past reality exaggerates, correction, if that can be done with truth. Investigation ought to be desired, even by the Russian Government. The complete suppression of the University of Wilna is, but too true; and no less certain is the news of several thousands of fugitives having taken refuge in the woods and morasses of Lithuania, from which fastnesses it has not yet been found possible to expel them.”

The liberal English journals are very severe upon Russia. The London Morning Chronicle compares the conduct of the government of Nicholas to that of Ikey Solomons, the celebrated swindler—pronounces Russia, in so many words, “a thief and a spoiler.” It concludes a warm and energetic paragraph, detailing the dishonesty of Russia, with this language:

We contend that the conduct of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in what regards Poland and Italy, ought never to be spoken of except in terms of strong reprobation. We cannot assist the Poles or the Italians, and we ought not to mislead them, as the French have certainly done—but it is due to our own reputation to show that we entertain abhorrence for the robber Governments. Austria, Prussia, and Russia are infamous Governments. They have prospered by rapine. We agree with Lord John Russell, that “however highly the liberties of Europe were to be prized, the blood of Englishmen was to be prized also, [cheers] and it was not, above all, to be lavished in a cause in which the liberties of Europe might not prosper, but the interests of England were sure to suffer.”

But though we cannot subscribe to the doctrine of Sir Francis Burdett, that England is to be the redresser of all political wrongs, we deprecate at the same time the fashion of speaking lightly of the unprincipled conduct of the three robber Governments. We should treat them as we do men of bad character in private life, have no other communion with them than what is inevitable.

We are not bound to waste our resources on wars for the independence of Poland, Germany and Italy. But we are bound, in speaking of the conduct of the oppressors of these countries, not to compromise our own principles, or to speak in a manner which might leave it to be inferred that we think lightly of the oppression. Let us not add to the sufferings of the oppressed by speaking of their exertions, when not crowned with success, as crimes.

Another spirited debate concerning Russia and Poland took place in the House of Commons on the seventh.

A letter dated Dresden, July 20, is published in the London papers as follows:—“Eight thousand Poles, whose number augments every day, still fight with the courage of despair in the forest of Lithuania. One letter states that these unfortunate insurgents have all sworn to die rather than lay down their arms. They rejected the favorable propositions made to them, and think they shall be enabled to resist for a long time. The letter concludes as follows:—“We will defend ourselves to the last extremity. We fear the Russians less than the winter, but perhaps some favorable circumstance will arise to prove to us that there still exists a God.” The London Morning Chronicle, holds this language:—“We really do not see how the French Government will be able longer to resist the wish of the nation, to make head without delay against the continental despots. From all appearance we should be inclined to say, that the war of opinion announced by Mr. Canning is about to break out. May those who have provoked this war suffer what is due for the affront offered by them to justice and liberty!”

Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the offices in London, only 18 have died of the Cholera.

The Cholera has nearly ceased its ravages in London; one in 50,000 inhabitants die daily of that disease.

Various Matters.

The following table shows so far as we have been able to ascertain, the time of choosing Electors of President in each State.

State	By Legislature	Nov. 5
Maine		5
Vermont		13
New Hampshire		5
Massachusetts		5
Rhode Island		21
Connecticut		3
New York		5 6 7
New Jersey		5 6
Pennsylvania		2
Delaware	By Legislature	
Maryland	Nov. 12	
Virginia		5
North Carolina		15
South Carolina	By Legislature	
Georgia	Nov. 5	
Tennessee		15 16
Alabama		12
Mississippi		
Louisiana		5 6 7
Ohio		2
Indiana		
Illinois		5
Missouri		5

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We are gratified to be enabled to announce a very considerable decrease in the mortality of the city during the last week—a decrease even surpassing our anticipation. The whole number of interments during that period is two hundred and ninety-one—of which were

of Cholera one hundred and twenty-eight. Compared with the preceding week, this return shows a diminution in the whole number of sixty-four—the decrease of deaths by cholera being seventy-three.—*N. Y. Com.*

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette, in reply to the prevailing question, “Why fruits and most of the vegetables are prohibited this season, while in other seasons they are consumed with impunity?” answers—“that nothing on the earth this summer has reached its usual wholesome state of maturity, and is therefore more or less poisonous to persons of peculiar habits. Our summer has not only been too cool, but too wet to bring our fruits, &c. to a natural ripe state; and it is to this peculiar season we have to attribute our present liability to atmospheric affection.”

Two persons were playing cards in a barn in Middletown, Dauphin county, on Saturday, the 1st inst, when they quarrelled and fought concerning the stake, 12½ cents; and one killed the other. The offender has been secured and lodged in the Harrisburg jail. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, whose name was Joseph Seed, and a verdict of murder returned against the survivor.

Three thousand four hundred and seven boats have descended the Schuylkill canal this summer, bringing 118,791 tons of coal.

A very ludicrous circumstance took place at the Bowery Theatre, N. York, on Tuesday evening. During the performance of “Old Jonathan and his Apprentice,” a spectator in the pit had his sympathies so much excited by the situation of Benjamin Hardy, who was in legal hands, for his inability to discharge a long bill, consisting of sundry items of cigars and brandy, that he declared in an audible voice he would pay the score himself, and it was with difficulty the by-standers could prevent him from springing on the stage to execute his laudable purpose.

The Jackson men are raising a dust about the Bank, with a view of blinding the eyes of the people to certain other affairs. They affect to think that the opponents of General Jackson discover nothing offensive in the veto message but the veto. This is ridiculous; and they know it. That message conveys the doctrine of nullification in its worst form. It asserts the supremacy of the executive, and is altogether one of the most heterodox papers that have ever been printed in this country. Let not the people be deceived in this matter—the veto is bad enough, and ought to withdraw from its reputed author the vote of every considerate man in the union; but the gross anti-republican doctrines that are preached in the same message, should lead every man in the union to distrust the motives, and deny the fitness to rule, of one who would put his name thereto. *U. S. Gaz.*

DOGS—DOGS—DOGS.

We understand that between the first of last April and the fifteenth of the present month, the dog catchers of this city, caught, tried, condemned and did execution on no less than eight hundred and fourteen dogs!!! What a destruction of animal life—and yet, perhaps, necessary, in many respects. The dog catchers, we understand, pursued their business with an eye to success—if the owner of a dog showed any disposition to redeem his favorite animal from the thralldom of his legal durance, he was allowed several opportunities to show his attachment in that manner, as the catchers always kept watch for a redeemed dog. There are probably in this city more dogs than are wanted, but a dog law will never be popular. *Phil. paper.*

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. Another portion of this road has been completed to the intersection of the York turnpike, at a place called Timonium, which has been converted into a public establishment—here also the company have established a depot, and we learn, intend to commence the extensive transportation of lime to the city.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. JOHN ASH, and formerly by PATRICK HENRY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

LIVERY STABLE, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

Battalion Orders!

The American Battalion of Volunteers will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

Sept. 18.

The following circular is published at the request of some of our subscribers. It furnishes the only reasons that can be adduced, why National Republicans should support Mr. Ritner; but we think that the object aimed at by them, namely the defeat of Gen. Jackson, must be accomplished in some other way—the election of Ritner will not do it.

We have been inquired at by a correspondent, how many of the gentlemen signing the circular are Masons. They are not all known to us; Mr. Randall is Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Mr. Harper is the present Grand Master, we believe; how many of the others are Masons, we know not—but think Messrs. Keating and Cox are.

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many of us would not have proffered him to Mr. Ritner, had he separated himself from Gen. Jackson; but he has made his choice, and he must abide by the result which his conduct will produce upon the public mind.

Among those National Republicans who have abandoned Gov. Wolf, there are many who are ADHERING MASONS; and in this abandonment it is supposed there is a dereliction of moral principle. No inference can be more unauthorized. If the only question that presented itself was the justice of political anti-masonry, there might be ground for supposition; but other, paramount and vital interests are at stake, and in jeopardy; these are no less than the existence of the institutions of the country. Twenty-nine out of thirty of those who, in this district, will vote for Mr. Ritner, honestly and consistently discard anti-masonry, and will not consent to have their names enrolled among its votaries; but they will not stand by and see Gen. Jackson re-elected to office, and the constitution prostrated, without exerting every nerve in their power to prevent so great an evil. Masonry has become not the principal but a collateral and subordinate consideration; and, if the National Republicans of Pennsylvania, who are adhering masons, were to make their masonic attachment the only guide of their political conduct on this occasion, they would afford to their opponents a more just ground of censure than has ever yet been presented.

In this district no coalition has been formed between the National Republicans and anti-masons. Our primary meetings have been held, and our arrangements have progressed without their assistance. In the formation of our ticket, we shall go neither to the right nor left on their account. The National Republicans in this district have done what they believe to be right and proper, and in thus acting, they solemnly protest against any inference being drawn, that they have, in any manner, directly or indirectly, adopted either the name or the creed of anti-masons. The National Republicans and anti-masons profess one common principle, viz: opposition to Gen. Jackson; and they can pursue this common end, without either party abandoning the well known boundaries that separate them from each other.

But an appeal is made to the feelings of the friends of Mr. Clay, and it is said that those who are willing to modify or alter our electoral ticket, are abandoning his cause & striking his flag. This allegation is fictitious, and a mere afterthought. The National Republican Convention in May, unanimously authorized the State Committee to convene that body either before or after the Governor's election, to take this matter into consideration, and that Committee have unanimously directed the convention to meet on the 15th October, for this specific purpose. If it shall then appear that we cannot elect our own electoral ticket, and that by supporting it, we shall even render the success of the Jackson ticket probable, we are prepared to abandon it. Any position may be enforced by similes and metaphors. Such a course, however, so far from striking our flag, is, in truth, compelling the enemy to strike his flag. Those National Republicans who use this argument, are only followers in the footsteps of others. The Jackson party have been constantly reiterating this charge, and yet they made more coalitions than all the other parties, and are indebted to coalition for their existence at this day as a party.

In 1822—3, Gen. Jackson had less strength than any other candidate; it was then confined to Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and then constituted a combination of the materials of the old parties, therefore entirely discordant. In March, 1824, his friends in Pennsylvania formed a coalition with Mr. Calhoun's friends, by which the latter was without much regard to his feelings, withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and run with Gen. Jackson for the office of Vice President. At the electoral election in November, 1824, Gen. Jackson obtained his votes in New Jersey and Maryland, in opposition to Mr. Adams, by the aid of Mr. Crawford's friends, and at the same moment his friends in North Carolina, made an open and public coalition with the friends of Mr. Adams, to defeat Mr. Crawford, and it succeeded, though Mr. Crawford had a large plurality over Gen. Jackson in that state. At the same election his friends made a coalition with the friends of Mr. Adams, in the Louisiana Legislature, to defeat Mr. Clay, and by a majority of two votes, obtained his electoral votes in that State. These are some of the coalitions of Gen. Jackson's party, by which he obtained his plurality of votes in 1821, the ground on which his friends, in 1825, claimed as a right his election. In 1822, Gen. Jackson was elected by the votes of the friends of Mr. Crawford in Maine, New-York, and the Southern States. There are now three distinct parties in the U. States, opposed to Gen. Jackson, and with the exception of New-York, there is not a single instance of co-operation between them. It is thus that while Jackson owes his former success to multiplied coalitions, and his hopes of future success are dependent on the want of proper concert amongst his opponents, his friends are endeavoring to brand the National Republicans with the stigma of Treason.

In some parts of the State there are National Republicans who differ from us in relation to these matters, and we regret to perceive that some excitement and asperity of feelings have been excited towards them. From all such feeling we entirely dissent, & while we claim for ourselves sincerity of purpose, we freely concede it to our friends, who, on a question of policy, may differ from us.—Their numerical force may not be great, but among them are to be found gentlemen who have been long known as the ardent and unflinching advocates of the best interests of their country, and the day is not distant when we must all exert ourselves in one great effort to rescue our country from its impending danger.

The views of the National Republicans of this district may be equally dissimilar to the friends of Gen. Jackson, and the anti-Masons, but they are based upon what they believe to be an inflexible adherence to principle, and their attitude exhibits to the world a most triumphant and irrefragable refutation of the charges brought against adhering masons, by their political opponents. They believe the election of Mr. Ritner will be the defeat of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania, and that the overthrow of the present administration, will prove the preservation of the constitution, the maintenance of the union, and the salvation of our republican institutions. It is so understood here; it is so felt in other states where the respective parties are looking to the issue with the most intense interest.

Our sentiments are approved of by our friends in this district, and in other States, who, like ourselves, have no personal interest in the contest. They are the result of our deliberate convictions, formed unanimously after dispassionate and impartial estimate of our duties, and a comprehensive survey of all the obligations imposed on us. Of these, none are more imperative than that, as citizens of this great republic, we are bound to judge of public men and measures, to maintain or to oppose them, in reference only to their influence on the public interest, and the bearings they exercise on the prosperity and happiness of our country.

JOSIAH RANDALL,
JAMES HARPER,
SAMUEL RICHARDS,
GEORGE W. JONES,
SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,
DANIEL W. CONE,
WM. H. KEATING,
J. A. WARRINGTON,
JOHN FRANCIS,
JOHN S. WARNER,
ANDREW M. JONES,
SAMUEL FOX,
J. C. COBBITT,
J. G. CLARKSON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1832.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

The Germans in London are printing papers in their native language, and sending through Prussia, Poland, &c.

The arbitrary measures adopted against the press in Germany render the transmission of the few liberal journals which continue to be published, extremely difficult, and the others contain very partial representations of the state of popular feeling. Enough, however, transpires to show that the excitement continues undiminished in the Rhenish provinces. The decree of the Federal Diet has been officially published by the Governments of Baden, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, Saxony, Saxe, Wiemar, and electoral Hesse. The example of promptitude in the promulgation of that despotic act, with a view to its enforcement, it will be remembered, was first set by the Government of Hanover,—a step which well corresponds with the ready and cordial assent given by his Majesty, the King of that country, to the odious propositions of Austria and Prussia. The Swabian Mercury says, that the promulgation by the Government of Baden has produced a sort of stupor and consternation, as the people of that Duchy firmly expected that the Ministry would not sanction the publication. It is reported, indeed, that two of the Ministers refused to sign the ordinance of promulgation, and have resigned. Petitions and remonstrances against the late acts of the Diet, numerous signed, have been addressed to the different Governments, but apparently, as yet, without effect. What may be the consequence of this disregard of the just complaints of the people, remains to be seen. In the mean time there are indications of more serious proceedings than drawing up petitions being in contemplation by the popular party.

It is said that delegates from all the Constitutional States met about a week ago in the Baden territory, and held several secret deliberations on the means of rescuing Germany from the tyranny of Austria and Prussia. The Estates of Electoral Hesse, in which a strong spirit of independence has recently been manifested, were suddenly dissolved on the 26th, by the Prince Co-Regent. In the sitting of the day before, there was a warm discussion on the law of the press, which has long been claimed by the popular party.

The sympathy felt throughout Germany for the Poles is too strong to admit of the complete suppression of every thing unfavorable to Russia, and in spite of the censorship, descriptions of the revolting cruelties inflicted on that gallant and unfortunate people occasionally appear in the German journals. Of this, the following extract, in which the barbarous practice of removing the Polish male children to Russia is described, as an instance:—

Frontiers of Saxony, July 30.

"News finds its way from Poland to Germany very slowly, and in a very imperfect state; nevertheless, there is no doubt that an army of 50,000 Russians has been recently formed close to the German frontiers. Every thing clearly proves, that Russia having completely given up the idea of tranquilizing Poland by good government and improved institutions, has finally resolved to depopulate the country, with the views of colonizing it with a new race of inhabitants. A principal part of this plan is the transportation of children. This practice has hitherto been carried on in the already incorporated provinces of Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, without any particular regulation, on the ground of a general ukase, and extended to both sexes. But in Poland, it is against the male sex of the poor classes that the measure is directed, which in fact extends to about 19-20ths of the male children of the country. The ukase on the subject is dated the 20th of March, and Prince Paskewitch addressed his own instructions founded upon it, to the counsellor of state Fuhrman. The boys are sent off in divisions of 100 each to the Government of Minsk. A peculiar dress is given them before they set out, but one half die on the route.—Most of the villages are stripped of their youth and thereby of all prospect of aid for future labor.—The descriptions of the miseries of these poor dying children are heart-rending. In the Veigtlandische Blatt, a very interesting weekly journal, of July 13, there are ve-

ry full details respecting this forcible removal of children, which seem to deserve further proof, and indeed, as passion readily exaggerates, correction, if that can be done with truth. Investigation ought to be desired, even by the Russian Government. The complete suppression of the University of Wilna is but too true; and no less certain is the news of several thousands of fugitives having taken refuge in the woods and morasses of Lithuania, from which fastnesses it has not yet been found possible to expel them."

The liberal English journals are very severe upon Russia. The London Morning Chronicle compares the conduct of the government of Nicholas to that of Ikey Solomons, the celebrated swindler—pronounces Russia, in so many words, "a thief and a spoiler." It concludes a warm and energetic paragraph, detailing the dishonesty of Russia, with this language:—

We contend that the conduct of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in what regards Poland and Italy, ought never to be spoken of except in terms of strong reprobation. We cannot assist the Poles or the Italians, and we ought not to mislead them, as the French have certainly done—but it is due to our own reputation to show that we entertain abhorrence for the robber Governments. Austria, Prussia, and Russia are infamous Governments. They have prospered by rapine. We agree with Lord John Russell, that "however highly the liberties of Europe were to be prized, the blood of Englishmen was to be prized also, [cheers] and it was not, above all, to be lavished in a cause in which the liberties of Europe might not prosper, but the interests of England were sure to suffer."

But though we cannot subscribe to the doctrine of Sir Francis Burdett, that England is to be the redresser of all political wrongs, we deprecate at the same time the fashion of speaking lightly of the unprincipled conduct of the three robber Governments. We should treat them as we do men of bad character in private life, have no other communion with them than what is inevitable.

We are not bound to waste our resources on wars for the independence of Poland, Germany and Italy. But we are bound, in speaking of the conduct of the oppressors of these countries, not to compromise our own principles, or to speak in a manner which might leave it to be inferred that we think lightly of the oppression. Let us not add to the sufferings of the oppressed by speaking of their exertions, when not crowned with success, as crimes.

Another spirited debate concerning Russia and Poland took place in the House of Commons on the seventh.

A letter dated Dresden, July 20, is published in the London papers as follows:—"Eight thousand Poles, whose number augments every day, still fight with the courage of despair in the forest of Lithuania. One letter states that these unfortunate insurgents have all sworn to die rather than lay down their arms. They rejected the favorable propositions made to them, and think they shall be enabled to resist for a long time. The letter concludes as follows:—"We will defend ourselves to the last extremity. We fear the Russians less than the winter, but perhaps some favorable circumstance will arise to prove to us that there still exists a God."

The London Morning Chronicle, holds this language:—"We really do not see how the French Government will be able longer to resist the wish of the nation, to make head without delay against the continental despots. From all appearance we should be inclined to say, that the war of opinion announced by Mr. Canning is about to break out. May those who have provoked this war suffer what is due for the affront offered by them to justice and liberty!"

Of 150,000 persons whose lives were insured at the offices in London, only 18 have died of the Cholera.

The Cholera has nearly ceased its ravages in London; one in 50,000 inhabitants die daily of that disease.

Percentage of Electors.

The following table shows so far as we have been able to ascertain, the time of choosing Electors of President in each State.	
State.	Time.
Maine.	November 5
Vermont.	13
New Hampshire.	5
Massachusetts.	5
Rhode Island.	21
Connecticut.	3
New York.	5 & 7
New Jersey.	5 & 6
Pennsylvania.	2
Delaware.	By Legislature.
Maryland.	Nov. 12.
Virginia.	5
North Carolina.	15
South Carolina.	By Legislature.
Georgia.	Nov. 5
Tennessee.	15 & 16
Alabama.	12
Mississippi.	5 & 7
Louisiana.	9
Kentucky.	9
Ohio.	2
Indiana.	5
Illinois.	5
Missouri.	5

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We are gratified to be enabled to announce a very considerable decrease in the mortality of the city during the last week—a decrease even surpassing our anticipation. The whole number of interments during that period is two hundred and ninety-one—of which were

of cholera one hundred and twenty-eight. Compared with the preceding week, this return shows a diminution in the whole number of sixty-four—the decrease of deaths by cholera being seventy-three.—N. Y. Com.

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette, in reply to the prevailing question, "Why fruits and most of the vegetables are prohibited this season, while in other seasons they are consumed with impunity?" answers—"that nothing on the earth this summer has reached its usual wholesome state of maturity, and is therefore more or less poisonous to persons of peculiar habits. Our summer has not only been too cool, but too wet to bring our fruits, &c. to a natural ripe state; and it is to this peculiar season we have to attribute our present liability to atmospheric affection."

Two persons were playing cards in a barn, in Middletown, Dauphin county, on Saturday, the 1st inst. when they quarrelled and fought concerning the stake, 12½ cents; and one killed the other. The offender has been secured and lodged in the Harrisburg jail. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased whose name was Joseph Sandford, and a verdict of murder returned against the survivor.

Three thousand four hundred and seven boats have descended the Schuylkill canal this summer, bringing 118,791 tons of coal.

A very ludicrous circumstance took place at the Bowers Theatre, N. York, on Tuesday evening. During the performance of "Old Jonathan and his Apprentice," a spectator in the pit had his sympathies so much excited by the situation of Benjamin Hardy, who was in legal hands, for his inability to discharge a long bill, consisting of sundry items of cigars and brandy, that he declared in an audible voice he would pay the score himself, and it was with difficulty the by-standers could prevent him from springing on the stage to execute his laudable purpose.

The Jackson men are raising a dust about the Bank, with a view of blinding the eyes of the people to certain other affairs. They affect to think that the opponents of General Jackson discover nothing offensive in the veto message but the veto. This is ridiculous, and they know it. That message conveys the doctrine of nullification in its worst form. It asserts the supremacy of the executive, and is altogether one of the most heterodox papers that have ever been printed in this country. Let not the people be deceived in this matter—the veto is bad enough, and ought to withdraw from its reputed author the vote of every considerate man in the union; but the gross anti-republican doctrines that are preached in the same message, should lead every man in the union to distrust the motives, and deny the fitness to rule, of one who would put his name thereto. U. S. Gaz.

DOGS—DOGS—DOGS.

We understand that between the first of last April and the fifteenth of the present month, the dog catchers of this city, caught, tried, condemned and did execution on no less than eight hundred and fourteen dogs!!! What a destruction of animal life—and yet, perhaps, necessary, in many respects. The dog catchers, we understand, pursued their business with an eye to success—if the owner of a dog showed any disposition to redeem his favorite animal from the thralldom of his legal durance, he was allowed several opportunities to show his attachment in that manner, as the catchers always kept watch for a redeemed dog. There are probably in this city more dogs than are wanted, but a dog law will never be popular.

Phil. paper.

Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.

Another portion of this road has been completed to the intersection of the York turnpike, at a place called Timonium, which has been converted into a public establishment—here also the company have established a depot, and we learn, intend to commence the extensive transportation of time to the city.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by PHILIP HEAVY, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

LIVERY STABLE, where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. if

Battalion Orders!

The *Amer'n Union Battalion of Volunteers* will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

Sept. 18.

In compliance with the request of several subscribers, we publish the following article:

MASONIC ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county—of August Sessions, 1832, before the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President Judge of the several Courts of this Ninth Judicial District, and his Associate Judges.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 29, 1832.

The Commonwealth vs. Indictment for a Libel on G. COWNOVER.

R. W. MIDDLETON, Defendant, pleads Not Guilty.

A. G. Miller, Deputy Attorney General, and C. B. Penrose, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

T. Stevens and D. M. Smyser, Esq., for the Defendant.

The Defendant, R. W. Middleton, was prosecuted on the information of Garret Cownover, for publishing in "THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER," a weekly newspaper, of which the said Middleton is the Proprietor, Editor and Publisher, the following Communication, which the prosecutor, Mr. Cownover, alleged was a false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory Libel upon him. This communication appeared June 19, 1832, in the following words, viz:

MASONIC IMPUDENCE.

"One of the members of the 'Good Samaritan Lodge,' who lives not far from the old town called Strasburg, and who holds a rifle shirt commission on muster days, has had the impudence to say, that before he would testify to the truth of Masonry in a Court of Justice, he would suffer his head to be cut off and has also declared, that before he would renounce Freemasonry, he would sacrifice the lives of his family!!

"We now ask all impartial men, if those assertions would not induce us to believe him to be a fit tool for the Lodge, 'if within the length of his cable-tow'?"

"In the good neighborhood of old Strasburg, where Prayer Meetings are regularly held, this pretended good Pharisee has rose, 'in order,' to exhort the people from their wicked ways—telling them not to 'light a candle and put it under a bushel,' but put it on the table, so that all can see it!! We now ask, if this is not blaspheming the holy name of the Lord?"

"If the above is denied by the person alluded to, we stand ready to prove the facts, when called on."

"A well-wisher to Mankind."

To this communication, the Editor prefixed the following remarks in relation to it:

"We insert the following communication without intending to be responsible for its facts—of which we know nothing. But having the name of the author, and knowing him to be a man of respectability, we give it a place. If the facts he states are true, they show to what an awful length Masonry drives its votaries."

Previous to this trial, viz: on the 22d of August, 1832, the following notice was served on the Prosecuting Attorney:

"Commonwealth vs. R. W. Middleton, Defendant will offer the truth in evidence on the trial of this cause."

T. STEVENS, Attorney for Deft.

A. G. MILLER, Esq. Aug. 22, 1832.

This case was called upon Wednesday the 29th August, 1832, a Jury called and sworn. The case was opened to the Jury by Mr. Miller, on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Testimony on part of prosecution.

GARRET COWNOVER, (the prosecutor,) being sworn—(Paper containing the pretended libel shown to witness)—I received this paper from Mr. Middleton in his office. I am not just at present a member of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 200, in the Borough of Gettysburg. I withdrew from it in the Fall of 1830. It is, I believe, the general impression that I still belong to it; my withdrawal was never made public; nor is it publicly known that I have done so. I was initiated into said Lodge. I live about 1/2 of a mile from the place called Strasburg. It is so called, from a school-house which formerly stood on the spot, and which had a straw roof. I hold a Commission in a volunteer company, called the Mountpleasant Riflemen. I always wear Ruffles on parade days, as part of the uniform—(Commission read.) We have had prayer meetings at the school-house in our neighborhood for several years. I sometimes officiated and exhorted at these meetings. I am a member of the Rev. C. G. McClean's congregation, in Gettysburg.

Cross-Examined.—I do not particularly remember to have used the expression attributed in the publication, in exhorting, at those meetings, "not to put their light under a bushel, but set it on a table, so that all might see it." It is possible that I may have done so. Prosecution here rested.

Case opened for Defendant by Mr. Stevens. Introductory remarks to the alleged Libel, made by the Editor, offered to be read in evidence. Objected to on part of the prosecutor. Objection overruled by the Court, and remarks read. [See the same as already recited.]

JOEL B. DANNER, (an Adhering Royal Arch Mason) was called and sworn—I am a Free-Mason.

Here the counsel for the prosecution inquired, whether it was the intention of the Defendant to offer evidence as to the true character and secret obligations of Free-Masonry, and objected to any such investigation! Defendant's counsel then made the following offer in writing and handed it to the Court:

"DEFENDANT'S OFFER."

Defendant offers to prove in justification of the publication charged as libelous, that there exists an association of men, containing a large number of individuals extending throughout these U. States; the object and practices of which are injurious to the best interests of the Nation; subversive of morality and religion, and highly dangerous to the peace of the Republic. That this league is secret, and its obligations unauthorized by law; and is bound together by Oaths, Obligations and Penalties, for the purposes therein expressed, as contained in Bernard's Light on Masonry. That one of the objects of said association is to place their secret on the above their civil oaths, and thereby obstruct and defeat the due administration of the laws, when the interests of any of their members or of this association is concerned. That this league is so contrived that it is not liable to a legal prosecution. And that the only way by which it can be suppressed, is by government, is by exposing its principles,

pointing out its individual members, and proclaiming their conduct and avowed principles (so far as they have relation to this institution,) through the medium of the public press. That the prosecutor, Garret Cownover, is a member and advocate of this league, duly initiated, having taken the oaths aforesaid. That the publication in question, had reference to him (if it referred to him at all) as a member of that league, and was intended and calculated to elucidate the principles of that Body for the information of the people, and for no other purpose.—And that the facts contained in that publication are substantially and strictly true."

And, in connection therewith, and as part of the offer, so much of "Bernard's Light on Masonry," as reveals the Oaths and Obligations of Masonry, after having proved their truth—Among which are the following:

MASTER-MASON'S OBLIGATION.

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother Master Mason, neither behind his back, nor before his face, but will apprise him of all approaching danger, if in my power."

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will obey all regular signs, summons, or tokens, given, handed, sent, or thrown to me, from the hand of a brother Master Mason, or from the body of a just and lawfully constituted lodge of such, provided it be within the length of my cable-tow."

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that a Master Mason's Secrets, given to me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, when communicated to me, murder and treason excepted; and they left to my own election."

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that if any part of this my solemn oath or obligation be omitted at this time, that I will hold myself amenable thereto, whenever informed."

To all which I do most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, with a fixed and steady purpose of mind in me, to keep and perform the same, binding myself under no less penalty than to have my body severed in two in the midst, and divided to the north and south, my bowels burnt to ashes in the centre, and the ashes scattered before the four winds of heaven, that there might not be the least tract or trace of remembrance remain among men or Masons of so vile and perjured a wretch as I should be, were I ever to prove wilfully guilty of violating any part of this my solemn oath or obligation of a Master-Mason. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same."

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that I will aid and assist a Companion Royal Arch Mason, when engaged in any difficulty; and espouse his cause, so far as to extricate him from the same, if in my power. WHETHER HE BE RIGHT OR WRONG. Also, THAT I WILL PROMOTE A COMPANION ROYAL ARCH MASON'S POLITICAL PREFERENCE IN PREFERENCE TO ANOTHER OF EQUAL QUALIFICATIONS."

"Furthermore, do I promise and swear, that a Companion Royal Arch Mason's secrets, given me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, MURDER AND TREASON NOT EXCEPTED."

"All which I most solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, with a firm and steadfast resolution to perform the same, without any equivocation, mental reservation or self-evasion of mind in me, whenever, binding myself under no less penalty, than that of having my skull smote off, and my brains exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, should I ever knowingly, or wilfully, violate or transgress any part of this my solemn oath, or obligation, of a Royal Arch Mason. So help me God, and keep me steadfast in the performance of the same."

To this offer, the counsel for the Prosecution objected! Defendant's counsel cited in support of their offer, the 7th Sec. of 9th Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania—which says:

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government: And no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or WHERE THE MATTER PUBLISHED IS PROPER FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, THE TRUTH THEREOF MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE;—And, in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Also, 2 Starkie on Evidence, 581, and various other authorities. After argument, the Court suspended their opinions until the afternoon. Court adjourns to 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M. Court convened.

In reference to the offer of evidence made by Defendant's counsel, the Court delivered the following opinion, rejecting the testimony offered:—

OPINION OF THE COURT.

If the matter referred to in the offer, is of a public nature, affecting the public, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. If it is of a private nature, affecting only the character of the person to whom it relates, the truth cannot be given in evidence.—Whether it be of one description or the other, must be determined from an inspection of the writing itself. If it had indicated that his determination not to testify in the truth of Masonry in a Court of Justice, arose out of the superior obligations of Masonic oaths, then the matter would have been of a public nature, and would thereby affect the public interest—and there is nothing in Masonic associations any more than any other private associations, which would render those vows superior to the law, or paramount to the public good. In all cases when private agreements come in conflict with the laws of the State, or the rights and liberties of the people, the laws must prevail. But in the writing before us, there is no intimation given that he was constrained in any way, or was under any obligation of any kind, not to testify to the truth of Masonry in a

Court of Justice. The declaration imputed to him is merely personal—in no way affecting the public. From any thing appearing in the writing, his determination not to swear, might be contrary to Masonic obligations.—It is only alleged against him as his own private determination. It is not intimated that other Masons were bound to do so likewise. Whether, therefore, such a determination to right or wrong, criminal or otherwise, it was his own private act, and in no other way affected the public, than any other private act of his of similar complexion. The same remarks apply to the second allegation, that he would "not renounce Masonry." &c.

We are of opinion, on these grounds, that the offer is inadmissible.

BY THE COURT.

Defendant's Counsel then made the following offer:—

DEFENDANT'S SECOND OFFER.

Defendant, as the grounds of admitting the truth in evidence, and as preceding the other offer already rejected, and which is now renewed with this addition, offers to prove that the declarations contained in said publication as made by Cownover, were made by him in relation to his liability to testify in a Court of Justice if duly subpoenaed and required thus to testify; that they were made in a communication relative to his being subpoenaed in a suit then pending in the Circuit Court for Adams County in which T. Stevens was plaintiff, and Jacob Lefever defendant, in which the truth of Masonry was in issue.

This offer was also objected to by the prosecution, and rejected by the Court, on the ground that there is nothing in favor of or against Masonry in the paper complained of!!

The Court having, in this manner, rejected every attempt of the Defendant to try this Indictment on its merits, the Defendant's Counsel here rested the case, after argument—in which the defendant rested his case chiefly on the want of notice; and that the publication was made in the discharge of his duty as a faithful Editor.

The Jury retired, and the following morning brought in a verdict of Guilty against the Defendant! The Court sentenced R. W. Middleton, the defendant, to pay a fine of \$20 to the Commonwealth and the costs of prosecution!!!

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

It will be seen that the Court in the above case, decided that it was "not proper for public information," to inform the people of the avowed principles and determination of adhering individual Masons, with regard to testifying the truth in Courts of Justice! We do not intend to find fault with the decision of the Court; but we may be permitted to remark, that the propriety and importance of such information depends upon the power and dangerous tendency of the Masonic Institution. How are we to prove the principles of Masonry, and the truth of the "Disclosures," except from the mouths of its members.—Whether such things are "proper for public information," or not, will be determined by every man according to the importance which, in his own mind, he attaches to a full and thorough and public knowledge of the mysteries and principles of Masonry. For our own part, we believe it a matter of greater importance to the public, than all the other dangers which threaten our Institutions. And SUCH WE OFFERED TO PROVE IT TO THE COURT. We had called

the most strenuous Mason of the Lodge, to prove the truth of the Oaths—No Secceder! No "perjured knave!" But the counsel employed on behalf of the Lodge, refused to let even their own devoted friends state upon oath the truth or falsehood of "Bernard's Light on Masonry"!!! The public will draw their own inferences whether this refusal is not the fullest admission of its truth!

This prosecution, we doubt not, was instituted by direction of the Lodge or of its Members, for the purpose of suppressing free inquiry, and preventing our giving to the word the truth relative to the principles and abominations of Masonry. In this, the enemies of the people will fail. We shall continue to do our duty without fear or shrinking. And while we shall publish nothing false, we shall publish the whole truth, of that blighting Combination, let it affect whom it may. And we shall trust to our purity of intention, and the Laws of the land for our final protection.

[We have already published Mr. Danner's positive denial that he would have testified to what is asserted above. And so we close the concern—lamenting that so much of our paper is occupied with this article, which can be neither interesting or edifying to nine-tenths of our subscribers. Sentinel.]

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 29th of September inst. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of John Fickes, Esq. deceased, containing 21 Acres and 38 Perches, with an allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, Pa. adjacent to the town of Petersburg (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Morehead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

men, a brick Spring-house, a double Barn and frame Wood house.—There is a never-failing Spring of Water convenient to the house and barn, with a Fountain Pump near the kitchen door. There is an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees on the premises. About 1/2 Acres of the above Tract is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is covered with first-rate Chesnut Timber, which will be sold in Lots of 2 or 3 Acres each, or the whole Tract together, to suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when due attendance will be given, and terms made known, by JACOB FICKES, Adm'r.

PETER H. SMITH, By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Sept. 4.

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN COWNOVER,

LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: William Cownover, Garret Cownover,

Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Cushman, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs—Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is Guardian, Emily, intermarried with William Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue; David Cownover, a minor, whose Guardian is William Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bercau, Letty, intermarried with Robert McKenney, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlain, who died before the said intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlain and Hannah Chamberlain, neither of whom have Guardians—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, at the Court of Adams county, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Wolford, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Abraham Spangler, Jacob Rhinehart and others, containing 168 Acres, and 72 Perches of Patented Land—also, another Tract of Land, in said township, adjoining lands of Samuel Taggart, the heirs of Cornelius Lott, Peter Ruffensberger, and others, containing 150 Acres, more or less—also, a Tract of Woodland, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Cownover, Jacob Diehl and others, containing 14 Acres—also, a Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert McCreary, Andrew Walker, John Shriver and others, containing 80 Acres and 51 perches—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part & divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB MILLER,

LATE of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Jacob Miller, Michael Miller, Catharine, intermarried with David Herman, Margaret Miller, Lydia, intermarried with David Sowers, Peter Miller, and Samuel Miller, and also, the children of Geo. Miller, deceased, who was the oldest son, to wit, Elizabeth, intermarried with Samuel Miller, Margaret, intermarried with Moses Waller, Susanah, Eve, Lydia, and Samuel and John Miller, some of whom, in their minority, and have Guardians—that an

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will be held on Friday the 28th day of September, inst. on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel West, Frederick Berlin and others, containing about One Hundred and Twenty Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, situate in the same township of Hamilton, and adjoining the above Tract, and Samuel Patterson and others, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in the same township of Hamilton, adjoining lands of John Wolf, Daniel Sowers and others, containing One Hundred Acres, with improvements—also, one other Tract, in Berwick township, Adams county, and in Paradise township, York county, (the improvements being in Adams county,) adjoining lands of Jacob Sowers, John Lilly and others, containing about One Hundred and Ten Acres, with the improvements—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

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WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1832.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of Aug., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ESTHER LASHELLS,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, who is since deceased, leaving issue six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry and Emily, are now of full age, the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, Geo., Thomas and Michael, are yet infants; John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, since deceased, leaving lawful issue, to wit: Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Wm. M. McClay, Walter C. and James Lashells, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the 2d day of October next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.